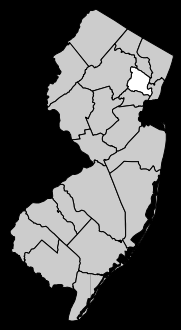
Essex County



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58 Speir Drive

58 Speir Drive South Orange Village Essex County

BLOCK: 1701 **LOT:** 8

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Former NRC Licensed Facility
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

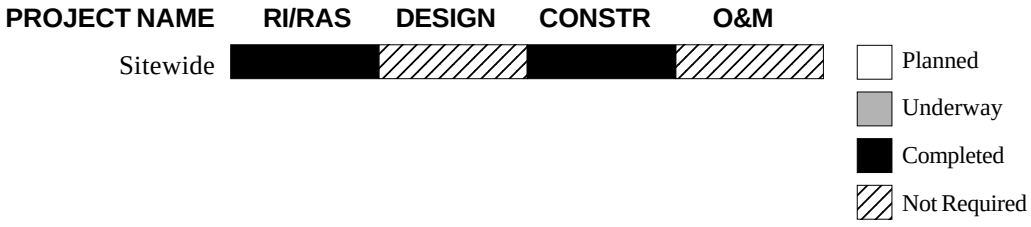
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Soil	Radium	Levels Not of Concern
Structure	Radium	Remediated

FUNDING SOURCES
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
$50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

During the 1950s and 1960s, previous owners of this residence were licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to perform radiation shielding studies at their property. In 1996, the NRC conducted a radiological survey of the property as part of a review to close out old licenses. The survey revealed that a portion of the basement was contaminated with radioactive radium 226. In 1997, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI) to delineate the extent of the radium contamination in the building interior and surrounding soil. The RI revealed that the contamination was limited to the walls and floors in the room of the basement that formerly housed the laboratory. NJDEP removed the paneling and flooring from this room, constructed a new room for the resident and disposed of the contaminated materials in early 1998. No further remedial actions are planned for this site.



Albert Steel Drum

338 Wilson Avenue — Newark City — Essex County

BLOCK: 5038 **LOT:** 70

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing/Drum Reconditioning/Debris Disposal

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 14 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds	Monitoring
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Dioxin	Partially Removed/ Delineated
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Inorganic Compounds Pesticides	Delineated
Sediments	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Delineated
Structure	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Demolished/Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$858,000
1986 Bond Fund	$918,000
Spill Fund	$1,618,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

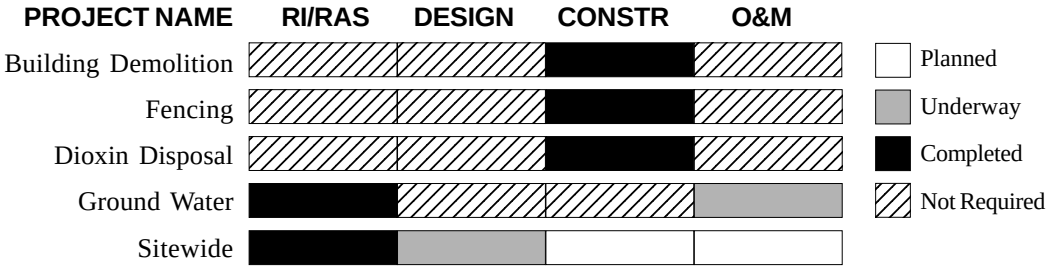
Several industries have occupied this facility since the early 1900s. The Albert Steel Drum Company operated a drum recycling and reconditioning business at this site during the 1970s. Other operations included pesticide and chemical manufacturing and demolition debris disposal. The property was acquired by the Newark Redevelopment and Housing Authority (NRHA) in 1980. Sampling conducted between 1980 and 1985 by NRHA indicated the soil was contaminated with metals, volatile organic compounds, pesticides and dioxin. NJDEP subsequently installed a fence around the site to prevent trespassers from coming in contact with contaminated materials.

In 1986, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup options. Based on the findings of the RI/RAS, NJDEP concluded that the surface and subsurface soils across the site and the surface water and sediments in a pond and drainage channel were contaminated with a variety of compounds and metals, and the interior of the facility's two-story building was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). NJDEP also concluded that the ground water at the site was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and inorganic compounds, including arsenic, at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards; however, other potential sources of ground water contamination were identified upgradient of the site and the water is not used for potable purposes.

Albert Steel Drum

(Continued from previous page)

In 1994, after completing the RI/RAS, NJDEP signed a Decision Document that required removal of the contaminated soil and sediments, capping of contaminated fill material and monitoring of the ground water for five years. NJDEP removed contaminated materials from the site and demolished the two-story building and other structures in 1995. Prentiss Incorporated, a Potentially Responsible Party for the site, excavated and disposed of the soil that was contaminated with arsenic, pesticides and dioxin in 1999 under an Administrative Consent Order with NJDEP. A Remedial Design to develop the engineering plans and specifications for both the cap and the removal of soil and sediments contaminated with PCBs and volatile organic compounds is underway by NJDEP and scheduled to be completed in 2000. NJDEP has completed the five-year ground water monitoring required in the 1994 Decision Document and is developing final recommendations to address this media.



Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13

Dodd Road West Caldwell Borough Essex County

BLOCK: 901 **LOT:** 20

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well Field
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Recreational

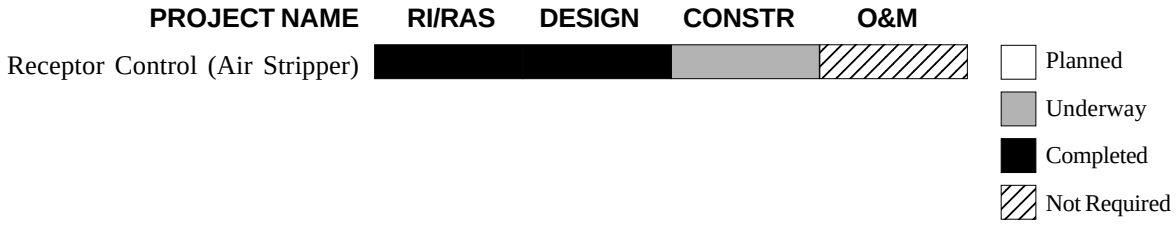
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	$265,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13 is one of 16 municipal supply wells used to supply water to approximately 21,000 residents of Essex Fells, Caldwell, Roseland and North Caldwell. The well was removed from service in 1991 after sampling revealed that it was contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels in excess of New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Sampling conducted on the well while it was out of service continued to show elevated levels of PCE. The source of the contamination is unknown.

In 1997, Well 13 was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for remedial action after NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water confirmed that the well was necessary for the Borough to maintain adequate water supply. NJDEP subsequently conducted a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded installation of an air stripper on the well was the most cost-effective remedy. Essex Fells Borough expects to complete construction of the air stripper in early 2000 using funds provided by NJDEP. NJDEP will conduct a preliminary assessment and site investigation to determine the source of the ground water contamination.



Glen Ridge Radium Sites

Various Locations Glen Ridge Borough Essex County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Residential Properties
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Various

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

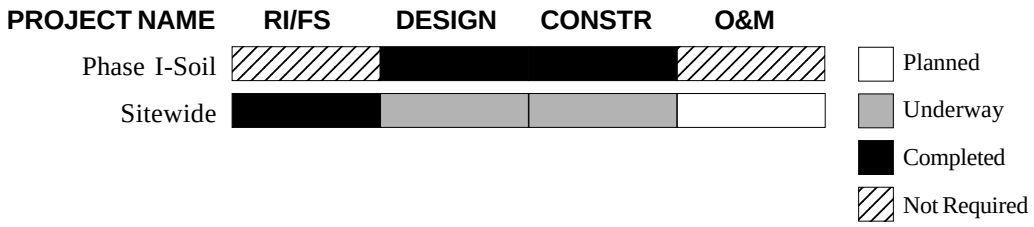
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Delineating
Soil	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Delineating/Removing
Air	Radon Progeny	Venting

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$100,400,000
Spill Fund	$2,004,000
General State Fund	$8,779,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site encompasses 308 suburban residential properties that were affected by radiologically-contaminated soil. The contamination is believed to have originated from a former radium processing facility in the nearby City of Orange during the early 1900s. Radioactive waste soil generated at the facility was used as fill at the properties before the residences were constructed. In 1983, NJDEP detected elevated levels of gamma radiation and radon gas emanating from soil adjacent to and underneath the housing structures at various properties. Similar contamination was also detected at properties in nearby Montclair and West Orange townships that had received radioactive soil from the same source. NJDEP subsequently began a pilot project to study the feasibility of removing contaminated soil from 12 affected properties at the Glen Ridge and Montclair/West Orange Radium sites for off-site disposal. USEPA added the Glen Ridge Radium sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1985.

In 1989 and 1990, after completing a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS), USEPA issued two Records of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required the excavation and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from all affected properties. USEPA completed NJDEP's pilot project as part of its overall Remedial Action to implement the two RODs. During this process USEPA prepared Remedial Designs for affected properties in groups that related to their locations in the Borough. After USEPA completed the necessary design work for each group, it conducted Remedial Actions at these properties. USEPA expects to complete the Remedial Actions at the 308 properties in 2000. Remedial and restoration activities at Barrows Field recreational park have been completed and the park was reopened in 1999. USEPA began Remedial Actions removing radium-contaminated soil from beneath the streets in 1999 and this work is scheduled to be completed in 2000. USEPA also completed investigations at more than 40 properties in Bloomfield Township since 1997 and found that 17 require soil removal. The cleanup work is scheduled to begin in the summer of 2000 along with investigations at an additional 80 properties. The contamination in Bloomfield was found along former stream channels. Ground water in the area is also being investigated to determine whether it has been contaminated as a result of the radioactive fill material.



International Way

39 International Way — Newark City — Essex County

BLOCK: 5088 **LOT:** 74, 74B, 126, 138, 164, 166, 166A, 169

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Trash Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 23 Acres

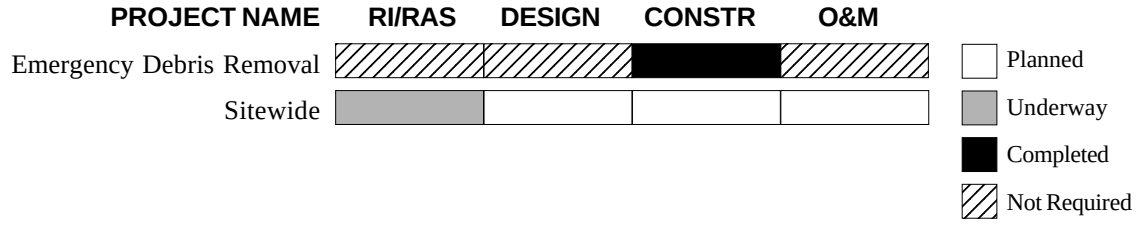
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Potential
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Confirmed
Sediments	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Metals	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$231,000
Sanitary Landfill Fund	$7,931,000
1986 Bond Fund	$35,000
Corporate Business Tax	$235,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site was formerly known as the HUB Recycling and Scrap Metal Company. The company operated an illegal recycling facility that stockpiled large amounts of demolition materials on site. In 1989, a fire started in the debris pile underneath State Highway 22 and Route 78, causing severe structural damage to Route 78. NJDEP subsequently conducted an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to remove approximately 105,000 tons of trash. Samples collected in late 1989 shortly after the trash was removed indicated the soil at the site and the sediments in a nearby stream were contaminated. NJDEP plans to initiate a Remedial Investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in 2000.



John L. Armitage and Company

245 Thomas Street Newark City Essex County

BLOCK: 1162 **LOT:** 1.02, 23

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Paint Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.2 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

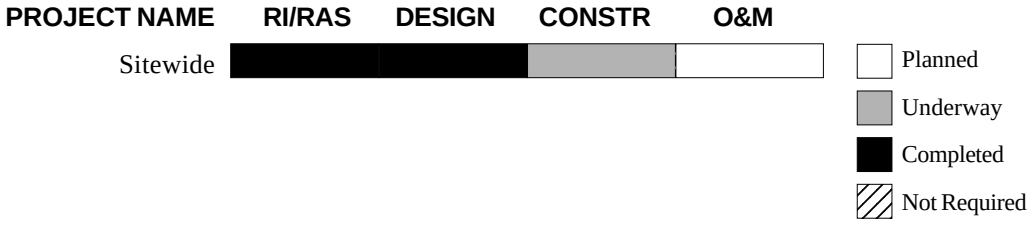
FUNDING SOURCES **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

No Public Funds Authorized To Date

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The John L. Armitage and Company site is a former paint manufacturing facility that used underground tanks to store chemicals. One of the tanks leaked and contaminated the underlying aquifer with toluene, a volatile organic compound. The owner of the facility removed the underground tanks, including the toluene storage tank, in 1990 during as part of a cleanup required under NJDEP's Industrial Site Recovery Act, but did not complete remediation of the site due to lack of funds. In 1994, contaminated ground water migrated from the property and caused toluene vapors to accumulate in the basement of an adjacent building. NJDEP installed a ventilation fan and sump pumps in the basement in an emergency action to reduce the toluene vapors. No other properties were affected and there are no potable wells in the area.

Between 1995 and 1996, NJDEP Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/RAS confirmed that the ground water was highly contaminated with toluene. In 1998, NJDEP excavated approximately 100 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the former location of the toluene storage tank and disposed of it at an off-site facility. Construction of an air stripper to remediate the contaminated ground water is underway, and installation is expected to be completed in 2000. Remediation of the site is being funded by a $74,000 Letter of Credit from the Responsible Party.



Joseph Roller Leather Company

500 Chancellor Avenue Irvington Town Essex County

BLOCK: 188 **LOT:** 6

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Leather Finishing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Commercial
Residential

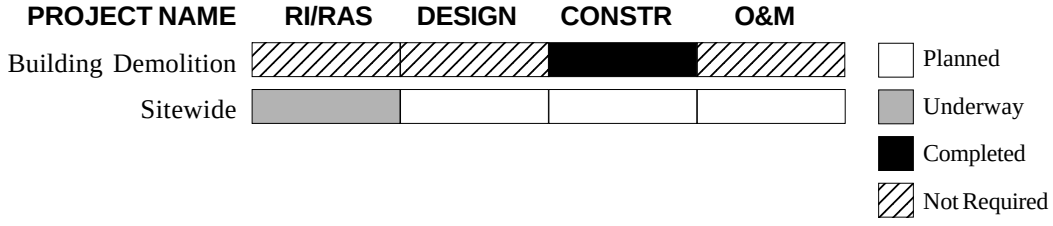
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$372,000
Corporate Business Tax	$222,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Joseph Roller Leather Company operated a leather finishing plant at this site from 1958 to 1986. Operations at the plant involved using various chemicals, including lacquers, tannins, plasticizers and solvents. In 1986, the Responsible Party began an investigation of the site pursuant to New Jersey's Industrial Site Recovery Act but eventually halted the investigation due to lack of funds. Areas of concern at the property included waste mounds, tanks and an 8,000 square-foot burned down building.

In 1996, NJDEP initiated a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup options. Initial sampling indicated that the soil and ground water were contaminated with a variety of compounds. In 1998, after demolishing the building, NJDEP conducted additional sampling to horizontally and vertically delineate the soil contamination and confirm the initial ground water findings. Based on the soil sampling results, NJDEP has determined the appropriate remedy to address the contaminated soil is to install an asphalt cap over the entire site. This work is scheduled to occur in 2000. NJDEP is continuing to study the site to determine whether remedial actions are necessary to address the ground water.



Livingston Township Water Department Well 11

Livingston Avenue Livingston Township Essex County

BLOCK: 6101 **LOTS:** 47,51

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Supply Well
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 45.5 Acres

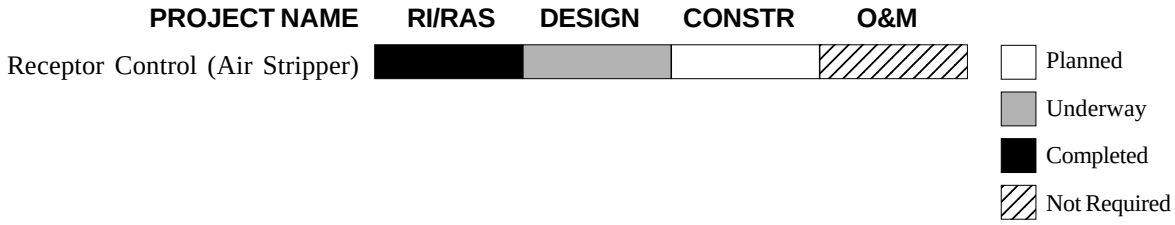
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground water	Tetrachloroethylene	Confirmed
Potable Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Taken Out of Service

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$979,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Livingston Township Well # 11 is one of 12 municipal supply wells in the Livingston Township Water Department. The well was taken out of service in 1994 after it was determined to be contaminated with the volatile organic compound tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. In 1999, NJDEP completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) that concluded installation of an air stripper on the supply well was the most cost-effective solution to address the contamination. Livingston Township will design and construct the stripper using funds provided by NJDEP. Construction of the air stripper is expected to begin in 2000. NJDEP plans to conduct a preliminary assessment and site investigation to determine the source of the ground water contamination.



Matt Drive Ground Water Contamination

Matt Drive Fairfield Township Essex County

BLOCK: 0601 **LOTS:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 3 Acres

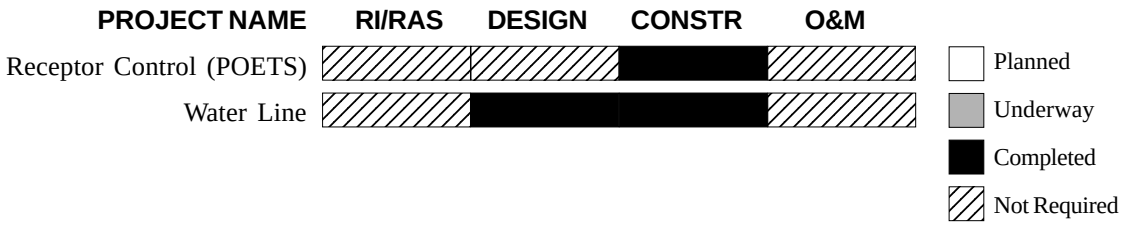
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$43,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1994, the Fairfield Township Health Department determined that eight private potable wells in this area were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. Between 1994 and 1995, the Township extended public water lines to the affected residences using Spill Fund monies provided by NJDEP. NJDEP has identified a suspected source of the ground water contamination and will be conducting a preliminary assessment and site investigation to determine other possible sources.



Montclair/West Orange Radium Contamination

Various Locations — Montclair and West Orange Townships, Essex County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund, Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Residential Properties

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

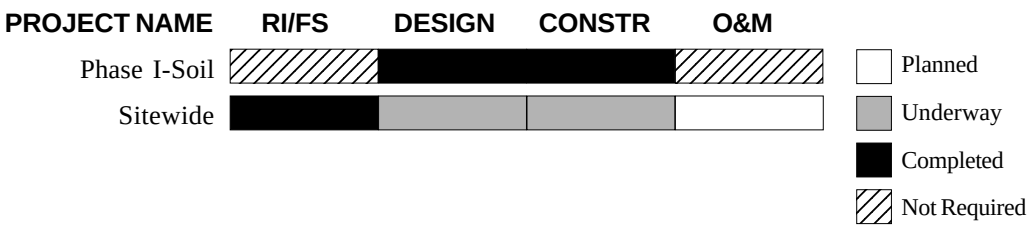
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Delineating
Soil	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Delineated/Removing
Air	Radon Progeny	Venting

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$105,193,000
Spill Fund	$4,103,000
General State Fund	$18,360,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site encompasses 461 suburban residential properties in two townships that were affected by radiologically-contaminated soil. The contamination is believed to have originated from a former radium processing facility in the nearby City of Orange during the early 1900s. Process waste soil generated at the facility was used as fill at the properties before the residences were constructed. In 1983, NJDEP detected elevated levels of gamma radiation and radon gas emanating from soil adjacent to and underneath the housing structures at various properties. Similar contamination was detected at properties in nearby Glen Ridge Borough that had received radioactive soil from the same source. NJDEP subsequently began a pilot project to study the feasibility of removing contaminated soil from 12 affected properties at the Montclair/West Orange and Glen Ridge Radium sites for off-site disposal. USEPA added the Montclair/West Orange sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1985.

In 1989 and 1990, after completing a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS), USEPA issued two Records of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required removal and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from all affected properties. USEPA completed NJDEP's pilot project as part of its overall Remedial Action project to implement the two RODs. During this process USEPA prepared Remedial Designs for affected properties in groups that related to their location in the two townships. After USEPA completed the necessary design work for each group, it began Remedial Actions at these properties. In 1997, the 441 properties that were initially identified as contaminated had been remediated; however, USEPA subsequently discovered approximately 20 additional properties that require remediation. USEPA completed the Remedial Actions at these properties in 1999. A total of 82,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated and disposed of off site. USEPA began the Remedial Actions to address the radium-contaminated soil underneath the streets in 1999, and this work is scheduled to be completed in 2000. The ground water in the area is also being investigated to determine whether it has been contaminated as a result of the radioactive fill material.



Research Organics Inorganics

507 Main Street Belleville Township Essex County

BLOCK: 38 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Base Neutral Extractable Compounds	Monitoring
Soil	Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Lead	Removed
Structures	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Decontaminated

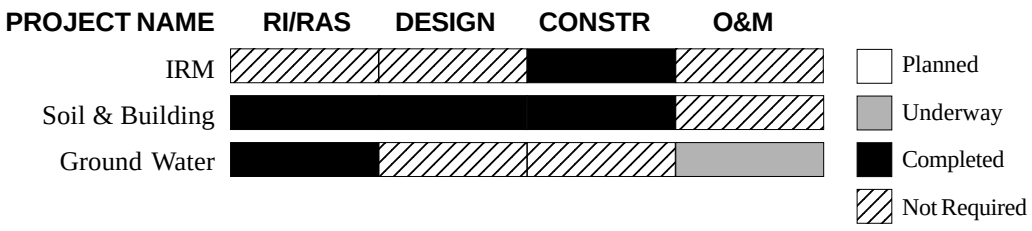
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$3,518,000
General State Fund	$158,000
Corporate Business Tax	$25,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

From 1972 to 1983, Research Organics Inorganics operated as a manufacturer/supplier of specialty chemicals and a handler of surplus chemicals. Hazardous conditions at the facility came to the attention of local officials after the Belleville Fire Department responded to a fire in a dumpster in 1983. NJDEP subsequently inspected the facility and cited the operators for improper storage and discharge of chemicals. The facility was shut down and Belleville Township and NJDEP assumed legal control of the site. Between 1983 and 1987, the Township and NJDEP repacked and removed over 1,000 drums and 12,000 containers of reactive materials and chemicals and 230 pounds of radioactive materials. A fence was also installed around the site to prevent trespassing.

In 1986, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and identify cleanup alternatives. In 1989, based on the initial findings of the investigation, NJDEP signed a Decision Document that required excavation of contaminated soil, decommissioning of the underground storage tanks and decontamination of the building. This remedial work was completed in 1992. Approximately 700 tons of contaminated soil and 35 tons of PCB-contaminated materials were removed from the site during the remedial action.

NJDEP completed the ground water portion of the RI/RAS in 1995. The RI/RAS revealed that although the ground water at the site is contaminated with organic compounds and metals, the contamination is confined to a very limited area and is not migrating. The RI/RAS also showed that the contaminant levels in the ground water were decreasing over time, indicating that a source area had been addressed during the remedial action. Based on these findings, and the fact that ground water in the area is not used as a potable water supply, NJDEP issued a second Decision Document in 1995 that selected natural attenuation as the final remedy to address the ground water contamination, with quarterly monitoring of the ground water for a minimum of two years to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedy. In addition, NJDEP established a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) at the site as part of the final remedy. Two years of ground water monitoring showed that the levels of contaminants in the ground water diminished, but did not disappear as expected. NJDEP will conduct additional sampling to verify that natural attenuation is continuing as well as to identify the locations of any remaining source areas that may be contributing to the ground water contamination.



Route 46 & Little Falls Road Ground Water Contamination

Route 46 and Little Falls Road Fairfield Township Essex County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

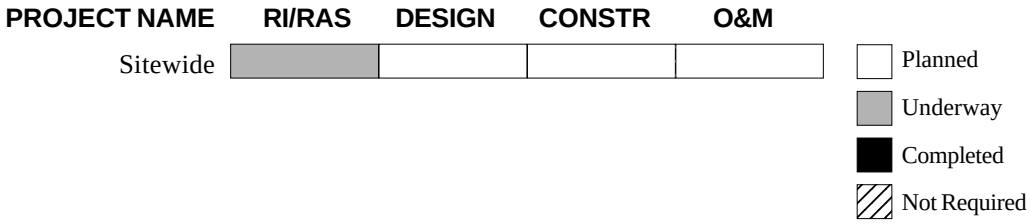
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES
No Public Funds Authorized to Date

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of four private potable wells that are contaminated with the volatile organic compounds trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. A nearby service station that is currently being investigated by NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks has been identified as a Potentially Responsible Party for the ground water contamination. The owner of the gas station installed Point-of -Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the four wells in 1998 as an interim measure to provide potable water for those residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to sample approximately 18 additional private potable wells in the area in the spring of 2000.



Semonian Service Station Bloomfield

200 Darling Avenue Bloomfield Township Essex County

BLOCK: 1459 **LOT:** 22

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station

OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

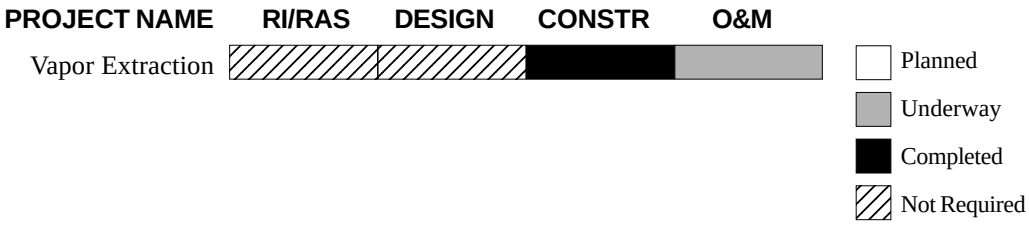
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Air	Volatile Organic Compounds	Vented

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$152,000
1986 Bond Fund	$10,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1992, NJDEP determined that leaking underground storage tanks at this service station were contaminating the ground water and causing gasoline vapors to accumulate in a nearby residence. NJDEP responded by installing a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system in the affected home and conducting soil and ground water sampling at the service station. In 1993, the service station owner removed the leaking tanks and some contaminated soil. Several nearby commercial property owners have installed ground water monitor wells on their properties in an effort to determine whether there are additional sources of contamination in the area.

In 1996, NJDEP shut down the SVE system at the residence due to the absence of gasoline vapors. NJDEP periodically monitored the air in the home for several years but ceased the air monitoring program in 1998 when contaminant vapors could no longer be detected. The SVE system will remain on site in case the vapor problem in the residence recurs. Remediation of the soil and ground water contamination at the service station is being conducted by the owner under the oversight of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks.



US Radium Corporation

High and Alden Streets Orange City Essex County

BLOCK: 22A (Main Plant); Various Locations **LOT:** 38 (Main Plant); Various Locations

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Radium Processing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre (Main Plant); Various Lot Sizes

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Delineating
Soil	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Delineated/ Removing/ Shielding
Air	Radon Progeny	Venting

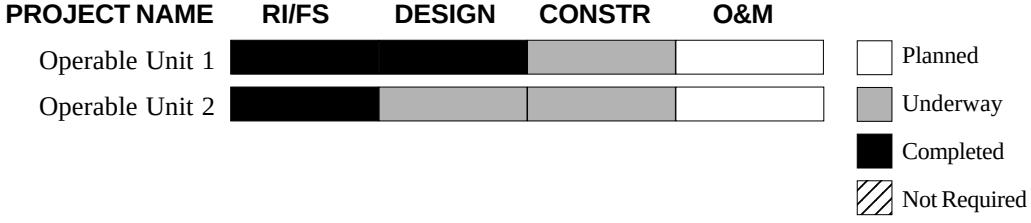
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$2,800,000
Superfund	$39,100,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site was operated by the U.S. Radium Corporation from 1915 to 1926. During that period, the company processed one-half ton of ore daily, disposing of waste on site. It is estimated that 1,600 tons of radium-contaminated waste material were dumped during its 11 years of operation. The original building was subsequently razed and the property subdivided. One parcel consists of a commercial property containing seven buildings and the other parcel is comprised of three vacant lots. In 1979 and 1980, high levels of radon gas and radon progeny were found to pose a risk to people working on the site. Off-site readings were higher than normal but not significant. USEPA placed on the site on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983.

USEPA conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the site and divided it into two Operable Units (OU). The RI for OU1 characterized the nature and extent of contamination at numerous off-site properties. The RI work for OU2 entailed delineating contamination at the facility, several adjacent properties and four nonresidential, nonadjacent properties not addressed in OU1. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) in 1993 for OU1 and another in 1995 for OU2, both with NJDEP concurrence, that required excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soil and building materials.

USEPA recently divided all Remedial Action work covered under OU1 and OU2 into a five phase action plan to facilitate implementation of the selected remedy. The Remedial Actions for Phase 1 and Phase 2 (a total of 75 properties) were completed in 1998. The Remedial Action for Phase 3 (45 properties) is underway and expected to be completed in 2000. The Remedial Action for Phase 4, which includes the former U.S. Radium facility and 19 other properties, began in 1999. The Remedial Design for Phase 5 (remaining properties) is ongoing. Interim actions at 10 properties to reduce radon gas and gamma radiation levels through ventilation and shielding, respectively, have been taken by USEPA prior to a permanent Remedial Action. The results of the ground water investigation were inconclusive and further evaluation will be undertaken.



V Ottilio and Sons

18-60 Blanchard Street Newark City Essex County

BLOCK: 5001 **LOT:** 10, 12, 16, 18, 80, 90

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 6.4 Acres

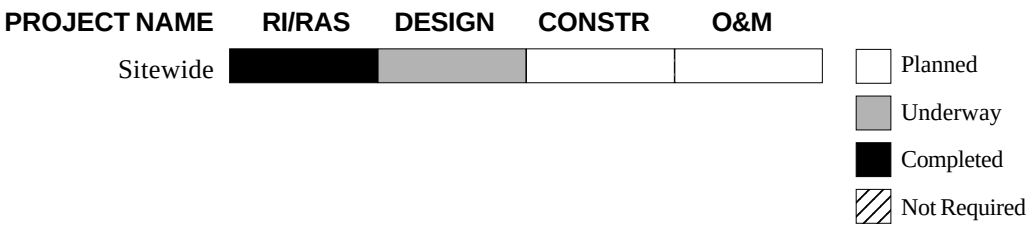
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Volatile Organic Compounds	Monitoring
Soil	Metals Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Pesticides	Confirmed
Surface Water	Metals Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Pesticides	Monitoring
Sediments	Metals Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Pesticides	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	$979,000
1986 Bond Fund	$699,000
General State Fund	$253,000
Corporate Business Tax	$250,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

V. Ottilio & Sons operated a landfill at this site until 1979. Materials disposed of in the landfill consisted mainly of construction debris; however, it is suspected that illegal dumping occurred prior to and throughout the Ottilio operation. Oil has been observed in drainage ditches and ponds at the site and an unknown number of chemical drums were disposed of at the property. NJDEP initiated sampling at the site in 1987 and subsequently conducted a Phase I Remedial Investigation (RI) that identified elevated levels of inorganic and organic contaminants in the ground water, surface water, soil and sediments. The Phase II RI to further delineate the extent of the contamination and a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) to identify cleanup alternatives were completed in 1995. In 1996, NJDEP issued a Decision Document that required installation of a landfill cap, a landfill gas collection/venting system and a leachate collection system. In addition, the Decision Document requires excavation of contaminated drainage ditch sediments and long-term monitoring of the ground water. NJDEP began a Remedial Design to develop engineering plans and specifications for the landfill cap, landfill gas collection/ venting system and leachate collection system in 1998.



White Chemical Corporation

660 Frelinghuysen Avenue Newark City Essex County

BLOCK: 3782 **LOT:** 109

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 4.4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Acids	Potential
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Acids	Suspected

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$14,900,000
Spill Fund	$773,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

White Chemical Company manufactured acid chlorides and flame retardant compounds at this facility between 1983 and 1990. The site is located in a heavily populated and industrialized area of Newark. More than 9,000 55-gallon drums, several hundred cylinders, tanks and vats, carboys, boxes and two laboratories containing thousands of lab pack materials were present at the facility while it was in operation. Drums and other containers of chemicals were in various stages of deterioration, fuming and leaking onto the soil. In 1990, NJDEP issued a Spill Act Directive to White Chemical requiring the company to conduct remedial activities at the site. When the company did not respond to the Directive, NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measure to remove more than 1,000 drums containing flammable compounds. However, the remaining drums at the site still presented a substantial threat to the health and safety of the nearby residents and workers.

After commercial operations at the facility ceased, USEPA conducted an Emergency Removal Action to address the drums that were still at the site. Due to the significant costs associated with the removal project and the fact that the company had entered into bankruptcy proceedings, USEPA added White Chemical to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1991. Later that year, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence which required removal of the remaining surface materials (tanks, vats, laboratory containers and other containers). A group of Potentially Responsible Parties for the site completed the actions required in the ROD in 1993 under a Unilateral Administrative Order with USEPA.

In 1998, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. When the RI/FS is completed, USEPA will select the appropriate remedial actions to address these media in a second ROD for the site.